

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MAY 23, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 11

DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

Both are Allowed Dr. Irene Hardy, of Massillon.

THE CASE WAS NOT CONTESTED.

A Division of Property Made Out of Court—List of Criminal Cases Assigned for Trial Next Week—A Massillon Man Involved—Probate Court News.

CANTON, May 20.—Judge McCarty has allowed the divorce in the case of Mrs. Irene Hardy vs. Dr. Neil Hardy, of Massillon. The petition was filed by Lawyers Johnson and Taylor several months ago, and the case was assigned for trial on Wednesday of this week. Charges of extreme cruelty were preferred by Mrs. Hardy, and in addition to a divorce she desires the custody of their child Florence, and reasonable alimony, all of which were allowed. It is understood, but matters relative to the alimony were settled out of court and the journal entry has not yet been made. Lawyers Willison & Day represented Dr. Hardy, but the case was not contested. The petition related that Dr. Hardy was the owner of property aggregating about \$35,000, of which the court, it is claimed, allowed Mrs. Hardy a satisfactory proportion.

CANTON, May 21.—The question of alimony has been satisfactorily adjusted in the case of Irene Hardy vs. Dr. Neil Hardy, of Massillon, and the journal entry was made this morning. According to the decree thus completed Mrs. Hardy receives the custody of her daughter Florence, the defendant being permitted to visit the child at reasonable times, however, retains the title to her property in Sandusky and secures the homestead in East Main street including all personal property therein, excepting a specified number of medical books and surgical instruments, the barn, horses and carriages.

Mrs. Hardy also secures the doctor's interest in his father's estate in Wayne county and \$120 in cash, Dr. Hardy paying the costs of the suit. The agreement further specifies that Mrs. Hardy is to release by proper deed all her interest in a business block owned by Dr. Hardy in Hicksville, his farm of 115 acres in Wayne county and two tenement flats and two lots in Chicago.

Both civil and criminal cases have been assigned to Judge McCarty for trial next week. The case of Murphy's administrator vs. the W. & L. E. railway will be the first called on Monday. The original assignment, which will probably be taken up on Tuesday, includes the following cases: Tuesday—Ohio vs. William Holt, of Massillon, cutting with intent to wound; Ohio vs. George Cole and Leonard Stevens, burglary. Wednesday—Ohio vs. James Dole, two counts; Ohio vs. Thomas Dole and Frank Miller, cutting with intent to wound. Thursday—Ohio vs. Frank Doe, two counts; Ohio vs. Perry Swartz, horse stealing. Friday—Ohio vs. Joseph J. Baker, three counts; Ohio vs. Ada M. Baker, two counts.

P. J. McGuire has been appointed administrator of the estate of Michael Schneider, of Canton. Eddie Loomis has been appointed administrator of the estate of Alva Loomis, of Massillon. Reappraisal and public sale have been ordered in the assignment of the U. B. church, of Massillon. Aural C. Loomis has been appointed guardian of George and Fred Loomis, of Massillon. Appraisal of wards, real estate has been ordered in the guardianship of Estella Geis, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frederick Bowen and Jessie May Deierling, of Canton, and Isaac Hoover and Salina Johnson, of Alliance.

MR. WISDOM LEAVES.

And with Him Disappears a Considerable Sum of Money.

Joseph Wisdom bade his friends good-bye Thursday evening, saying that he was going to Cleveland to enlist. It was not long afterwards that his sister, Miss Fannie Wisdom, called at the mayor's office and made an affidavit against the missing man, charging him with the theft of \$5. She also said that her brother had taken \$250 belonging to Miss Belle Jackson, who makes her home with the Wisdons. Miss Jackson, however, will not prosecute Mr. Wisdom, so, thinks that his daughter has acted rather hastily. He firmly believes that the money was given his son, and can never be brought to think that his offspring would steal a cent from anybody.

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Joseph Wisdom Given a Workhouse Sentence by Mayor Wise.

Joseph Wisdom, who possessed himself of \$750 belonging to his sister and Miss Belle Jackson, who makes her home with the Wisdons, Thursday, and then told his friends he was going to war, was arrested in Canton, Friday night, by members of the police force of that city. He was arraigned before Mayor W. C. Saturday afternoon, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days. He was taken to Canton this afternoon. The affidavit on which he was convicted was signed by his sister, the charge being larceny.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains stings. It's a relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.

A Circular Letter Issued by the United Mine Workers.

The following circular letter has been issued by order of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers, of America, to the consumers of coal generally.

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to submit the following letter giving in brief a statement of the circumstances and conditions with which we are surrounded and ask for your earnest consideration and action:

The joint mutual relations recently established between the coal operators and miners of the central coal producing states has already improved the condition of the mining communities and has given much life and stability to the coal industry, which, if preserved, will not only prove a great advantage to those directly concerned, but also to the general public and especially to large consumers and manufacturers whose business has been so frequently interrupted by the occurrence of strikes and lock-outs, both local and general.

This competitive coal field embraces the states of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia. The operators and miners of these states (excepting the last named) met in joint convention in the city of Chicago January last, and by mutual agreement fixed a uniform scale of wages, hours of labor and other conditions for the different states that were mutually satisfactory to all parties and to all interests. The same to take effect April 1st last and continue in force until April 1st 1899.

The reasons for such joint action must be apparent to all, whether directly or indirectly interested, as well as those who are dependent upon coal supply for the management of their business. Production, aided by mining machinery and other modern devices, is rapidly increasing and is now far in excess of the market requirements; in fact, the annual productive capacity of our mines is almost three times as great as our annual consumption. This makes it possible for any state or district that may be favored by a low mining rate or other advantages to destroy the business of its competitors by demoralizing their natural markets, which action is invariably followed by reduction in wages, and ultimately by strikes and disturbances causing a general paralysis of business in all branches of trade and industry.

It is a regrettable fact that the coal operators of West Virginia, though urged to take part in this movement, have positively declined. They have also declined to accept the terms of the joint agreement as regard wages, hours of labor, etc., or to meet the miners of their state to formulate a scale of prices that would be relatively fair with the prices paid in competing states, but on the contrary they have refused to give our demand any consideration whatever in hope that their refusal might lead to a strike in other states and thus extend their markets at the expense of their competitors.

The present mining rate in West Virginia is lower, the screens over which the miner's labor passes are larger, the hours of labor longer and the necessities of life, owing to the exorbitant prices imposed by the company stores, are higher than in any of the competing states. The miners are mainly unorganized and wholly at the mercy of the employer, and therefore cannot be moved for better prices and conditions. The organizers sent among them are prohibited from holding meetings on the public highway, and deputies, police and detectives do the rest. The railroads are indifferent and refuse to afford any relief to operators of other states who are treating their miners as fairly as conditions will allow. In short, the force of unscrupulous practices and unfair conditions imposed on the miners of West Virginia by their operators threatens to terminate those joint mutual relations, which have proven such a great advantage to all branches of business, hence our appeal to the coal consuming public for such assistance as they believe to be consistent with justice and fairness, and as their business interests and the interests of industrial pursuits generally demands. The welfare of more than one hundred thousand miners and their families, making in all more than half a million souls, depends upon your favorable consideration. With your assistance success is sure to follow; without it strike, strikes and disturbances will result.

It is therefore hereby requested that inasmuch as the coal operators of West Virginia refused to take part in the joint movement, or pay their miners fair relative price for their labor, or grant them conditions that prevail in competing fields, that their product be deemed unfair and prejudicial alike to the miners, manufacturers and to the public generally, and that the buyers and consumers of coal for railroads, steamboats, manufacturing purposes, and for public institutions, and public buildings, as well as for domestic use, refuse to purchase or consume West Virginia coal until fair conditions and living wages are granted to the miners of West Virginia.

Beware of impostors representing themselves as agents at market and distributing points. All authorized agents will have proper credentials. Friendly and reform papers please copy.

Very respectfully yours,

M. D. RATCHFORD, President.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

All the healing, balsamic virtues of the Norway pine are concentrated in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

WIND, RAIN AND HAIL.

An Electrical Storm Does Considerable Damage.

WEST BROOKFIELD A SUFFERER.

Both Telephone Companies have Men at Work Making Repairs Today, the Lines Having Been Damaged Greatly at Some Places.

First came the wind, which lifted the dust from the streets and carried it into stores, shops and residences, filling people's eyes and ears and causing general misery. Then came blackness, thunder and lightning, and rain in torrents. It was all over in less than a half hour, beginning at about 8:15 Wednesday evening, but the purity of the air and the general freshened condition of everything that succeeded the storm did not tell the whole story. Thursday was required for that.

The toll lines of the Farmers' Telephone Company suffered considerably, communication with West Lebanon, North Lawrence, Dalton, West Brookfield, East Greenville and Navarre being entirely cut off for a time Thursday while the repairs were in progress. About town the company was not so unfortunate. No telephones are reported having been burned out, and only a few crossings of wires resulted.

The Central Union Telephone Company's lines were affected in an entirely different manner. In town about twenty-five fuses were burned out, being a result of the number of wires strung along the poles, while the suburban lines were not damaged at all. Both companies had men at work at daylight, and everything was soon in its wonted excellent condition.

Street Commissioner Helline reports bad washouts in East, Chestnut, North and State streets, and that it will require a good sized force of men several days to right matters. The paved streets were benefited by the rain. The commissioner had just finished thoroughly scraping them, and the rain completed the work. Today they are cleaner than most people are accustomed to seeing them.

J. D. Miller, who came in from West Brookfield, Thursday, said that the storm was one of the most remarkable in local history, and he had seen storms hereabouts for many years. It was a perfect warping of the elements, he declared, and it is a wonder that the damage was not much greater. Mr. Miller said that in West Brookfield two houses were struck by lightning. Mrs. Ann Miller was in the parlor of her residence when the shock came. No one was injured in the least, but a window was shattered and the roof was destroyed for some distance. The lightning ran down the spouting to the cistern, but did no other damage. Mrs. Miller did not know that her house had been struck until an odor of burning wood caught her attention.

The home of D. A. Levers, at West Brookfield, was also struck by lightning, following the chimney into the dining room, filling the place with soot and dust. Carpets and furniture were damaged somewhat.

Great apprehension was felt last night concerning the fruit crop, but today's investigation failed to bring to light any great damage. The wind and hail caused here and there a stripped cherry tree, but otherwise there is not much of a serious nature. Farmers say, however, that if there is much more rain, fruit and seed in the ground will be in great danger of rotting.

MR. JONES IN TOWN.

He Talks About Some Matters of a Political Nature.

John P. Jones, who was recently appointed labor commissioner by Governor Bushnell, was in Massillon, Saturday, but he had not a great deal to say.

"Down in Columbus," he remarked, however, "they are saying that Jones is going to do all he can to fill the state house with coal diggers." Perhaps they are not far from being right; a man must look after his friends you know. I have done a few good turns already, and there are more in sight. The assistant commissioner has not yet been appointed. The present incumbent, Mr. Douglass, of North Lawrence, will do very well until the matter is settled. John Williams, of North Lawrence, gets one of the clerkships, and there are two more that have not yet been given out."

When asked to cite particular reasons that Stark county had for being proud of her representative, and what, in his legislative career, he considered his greatest achievement or stroke of statesmanship, Mr. Jones modestly held his peace. He afterwards admitted, however, that there were moments when he looked back with pride upon the appropriation bill for \$4,300,000 which he had passed without a single amendment—something, he declared, that is without precedent in the Ohio legislature.

East Greenville News.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 20.—George Wolf left today for Delroy, where he expects to remain for some time.

Jim Webster, a comedian, gave an exhibition here on Thursday night. He sang the latest popular songs and did some remarkably high kicking and clog dancing. Music was furnished by Thomas Kurvin.

Mines are running very slowly at present.

John F. Lewis is busy painting the residence of Andrew Plots at West Brookfield.

The Spaniards Located

The Cape Verde Fleet is Now in Santiago de Cuba Harbor.

THE AMERICANS AFTER IT.

Said to be No Chance for the Spaniards to Avoid a Fight—The Blockading Squadron at Havana Reinforced—Gomez Marching on Havana With Fifteen Thousand Men.

The Navy Department Believes It.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—Yesterday afternoon the secretary of the navy received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, saying that his scouts had located the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba. The message was sent from a cable station in the West Indies, and indicates that the American fleet was close on the heels of the Spaniards.

Did Not Follow the Harvard.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror did not put to sea after the Harvard, as was expected. The Terror and the hospital ship Alicante are still at Fort de France.

Organizing at Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—From present indications, the entire army now quartered here, thirty-five thousand strong, will be fully equipped within two weeks. General Brooke is pursuing business-like methods, and the troops are being brought into a state of efficiency as rapidly as possible. The regimental chaplains have started a determined fight against the "canteens" or saloons, a number of which have been established here. The first army corps has been organized, and the organization of the first division of the Third corps is completed. Troops are arriving on every train, and ammunition and supplies are being brought here as rapidly as possible.

Cervera Wants to Get to Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There is no doubt in the minds of naval officials here that it is the Spanish admiral's intention to get into Havana harbor, if possible without meeting the American fleet. News from Key West indicates that Sampson and Schley have been ordered to prevent this movement, and for that purpose the former is sailing east along the southern coast of Cuba, while the latter is sailing in the same direction along the northern coast. At the same time the blockading squadron at Havana has been so strengthened that the Spaniards will not be able to enter the harbor should they succeed in eluding the other two squadrons.

An Army of Fifty Thousand Needed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—News from Havana, by way of Vera Cruz, says that all strategic points about the coast have been strongly fortified, and Spanish officers claim that Havana is so strongly fortified that at least 50,000 men will be required to reduce it. Every fort and battery is being strengthened and new fortifications constructed, the work going on night and day.

Gomez Marches on Havana.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch from Port au Prince says that General Gomez is marching on Havana at the head of fifteen thousand men. The same dispatch says that General Garcia is menacing Santiago de Cuba with a force of five thousand men. Both armies will cut off all communication between these cities and points in the interior.

Five Soldiers Killed in a Collision.

CHATTANOOGA, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—The train conveying the First Missouri infantry to Chickamauga Park collided with a regular passenger train at Rossville station. Five private soldiers were killed and twelve wounded.

Spain is Expecting a Battle.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch received by the Chronicle from its Madrid correspondent says: "It is believed here that a conflict between the American warships and Admiral Cervera's fleet cannot be delayed long. The new Spanish cabinet desires to force the war to an issue, it is said, with a view to evoking intervention by the European powers as quickly as possible. The internal economic situation of Spain is known to be desperate."

Blanco Uses the Wires Again.

MADRID, May 21.—The government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco, announcing that the rebels have pronounced in favor of Spain, and are now making common cause with the Spaniards to defeat the Americans.

Two Spanish Vessels Captured.

KEY WEST, May 21.—Two more prizes, a bark and a steamship, have been captured by the Cuban blockading fleet and are now on their way to this port in charge of prize crews. One of the prizes is the bark Carlos Gracias, from Montevideo, sixty-four days out, for Havana. She was captured thirty miles off Havana.

Slipped by the Blockaders.

CORUNNA, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—The auxiliary cruiser Montserrat arrived here unexpectedly from Cienfuegos, having escaped the blockading vessels of the Americans. The people here are overjoyed, and the captain and officers received a great ovation. The steamer will have guns mounted and will be converted into a warship.

THE WAR AND THE TOWN

President Ratchford Talks of Government Contracts.

MASSILLONIANS WHO ARE FIGHTING

Traut Officer Brown Says the Youth of the Town Want to Sell War News—Young Men Well Known in This Town Who Were Aboard the Maine.

M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is now in Massillon, states that notwithstanding the fact that the government has recently given out large coal contracts, he has been unable to note unusual activity in any of the districts which he has visited or from which he has received advices. "About the only beneficial effect the war has on the mining industry," said Mr. Ratchford, "is in taking from each community a number of men who would otherwise be employed in the mines. This of course makes room for others, and means more work and more pay for each man. The government buys most of its coal from the operators of West Virginia and central Pennsylvania, where non-union labor is employed. We have placed a boycott on West Virginia coal, and we are hopeful that this may cause an awakening."

"It's a hard matter to keep the little fellows in the schoolroom these days," said Traut Officer Brown today. "Most of them want to be on the street selling papers, for everyone of them has an eye to business and knows that now is the time for money making, and all want to be at the station every time a train of soldiers passes through. However, we cannot complain, for although they require closer watching, there are really no bad boys, and cases of genuine truancy are rare."

Massillon's recruiting office has been closed. George Schrock says that there are between 175 and 200 names on the roll, and that no more are needed. He does not expect to be summoned to the front immediately.

Joseph Albright, a cousin of Ora and Charles Bean, of this city, and who has friends in Massillon, is a marine in the United States service, and was aboard the Maine for a considerable time previous to its destruction. Mr. Albright, his brother and a friend enlisted at Chicago together, and all were given places on the Maine. Shortly before the Maine met its fate the two brothers were transferred to the Baltimore, and are now with Dewey. The friend, whose name is not known, was killed in the explosion.

THE CALL NEARLY FILLED.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—One hundred and three thousand troops have now been mustered in under the President's call, and it will only be a few days until the entire 125,000 will be mustered in. The recruiting of troops to raise the regular army to 60,000 is progressing rapidly, and much has been done towards the organizing of the immune regiments recently authorized by law.

THE CADIZ FLEET.

MADRID, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Camara, who has been here in consultation with the ministers of marine and war, has returned to Cadiz. He will sail from Cadiz under sealed orders.

The Toledo Fire.

TOLEDO, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—Of the three firemen who were buried in the debris of the walls of the Dow Snell building, Herman Bishop was rescued alive this afternoon and will recover. Tropinski and Wells are still in the ruins, and the voice of one of them can be heard. The loss on the Dow Snell stock and building will reach \$50,000. The Blade Publishing Company will be able to resume from its own office Monday.

Cincinnati Celebrates.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—In a magnificent outburst of patriotic enthusiasm over Dewey's victory at Manila, this city today blossomed all over with flags and bunting, shut all shops and business houses at midday, and with unprecedented noise of whistles, horns, bells and fireworks, gave itself up to the enjoyment of a stupendous parade. At night a mock presentation of Dewey at Manila was given on the Ohio river, in which Fort Cavite was demolished and the Spanish squadron sunk and destroyed.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. MARY WENDLING.

Mrs. Mary Wendling, who lived southwest of town, died on Thursday evening. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 p. m. at the Reformed church, the Rev. Wm. H. Shults officiating.

MRS. LIZZIE KELLEY.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 20.—Mrs. Lizzie Kelley, the wife of William Kelley, is dead. The funeral took place this afternoon. Interment was made in the Dalton cemetery. The cause of death was cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Kelley was 70 years of age.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SUNDAY FOUNDED IN 1868.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 99.
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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Ham-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1898.

Having heard the news from Manila,
it is small wonder that Admiral Cervera
avoids a meeting with Admiral Samp-
son.

In reading the columns of the Canton
News-Democrat it is difficult to deter-
mine whether the editor has declared
neutrality in the present warfare, or
whether he is giving moral support to
the enemy without declaring himself at
all.

The movement on foot among promi-
nent American women to boycott Paris
millinery and other products of French
fashion, in retaliation for the French
sympathy shown to Spain, might meet
with success if women generally would co-
operate and agree to patronize only pure-
ly domestic goods and designs.

The news that General Merritt has
been wrongly accused of insubordination
will be received with satisfaction all
over the country. He is not only
exonerated from all blame, but it is said
that his suggestion, not demand, that a
large proportion of the troops sent to
Manila be composed of regular troops has
been endorsed by the war department.

In the various city improvements con-
templated by the present council the
needs of West Massillon residents should
come in for their share of consideration,
and a full measure of public expenditure
be made in their interests. West side
property owners are entitled to the sewer-
age system for which they have petitioned,
and as there is natural drainage in
that part of town the work could be done
at comparatively less expense than
would be possible under reverse condi-
tions.

Santiago de Cuba, or simply Santiago,
in whose port the Spanish fleet is now
supposed to be, is the capital of the
eastern province of the island, the largest
city and, in time of peace, the most
flourishing seaport of eastern Cuba. It
has an admirable harbor, communicat-
ing with the sea through a narrow pas-
sage in the fringing reefs. At its nar-
rowest point the channel is only one
hundred and eighty yards wide, but the
fine basin within is large enough to ac-
commodate all the shipping of the island
in its most prosperous times. Recent
measures may have been taken to
strengthen the fortifications, but the forts
there have been considered inferior, even
as Cuban forts go.

In this country there has always been
a man for the hour. President McKin-
ley has put all critics to confusion by his
methods of conducting the affairs of the
nation. He has never assumed to do
that which he could not and, in entrust-
ing the management of this campaign to
an advisory board, has shown a willing-
ness to share the responsibilities and
honors. That the recently dissolved
board of naval strategy has not fulfilled
his expectations, or possibly their own,
is apparent, and now, the hour awaits
the man. The proposed plan of giving
naval and military commanders greater
discretionary power may develop this
character, just as in the Franco-Prus-
sian war Von Moltke rose to the oc-
casion and directed the destinies of the
German empire.

Critics who are finding fault with the
administration for the delay in
sending military reinforcements to Ad-
miral Dewey, have evidently not infor-
med themselves of the facts regarding the
state of equipment of the volunteer
troops on the Pacific coast, the same ap-
plying to the troops sent to Cuba. The
truth is there are not subsistence and sup-
plies enough at hand at the points where
the troops are to be embarked to last an
army of 100,000 men for thirty days.
Worse than this, the field equipment of
all the troops, except the regulars, is de-
plorably poor, and in many cases is al-
together wanting. The troops lack
tents, blankets, clothing and many other
of the common necessities of a soldier's
life in the field. Needs of this kind
have prevented the embarkation of the
Philippine expedition until this time,
and the lack of supplies has not yet been
fully overcome.

Andrew White, the London corre-
spondent of Harper's Weekly, gives the
reason for the unpopularity of England
and America among continental despotisms
as partly because they are both
the friends of freedom in other lands.
"Continental powers know," he says,
"that the organized armed strength of
the United States at the end of this war,
let it end when it may, will make Amer-
ica a match for the great powers whether
in the Atlantic or Pacific. Foreigners
know that the rescue of Cuba from the

European powers. To her will fall the
disposition of the Philippine islands, and
perhaps Morocco—sweet morsels hanker-
ed after by Germany, by Japan and by
France. With the direct entry of the
United States into the territorial inter-
ests of the wide world her role in the
drama of the next century will be a
leading one."

News of the death of William Ewart
Gladstone, who for thirty years has been
England's representative statesman, and
the influence of whose life has had an
effect more widespread perhaps than
that of any prominent figure of modern
times, will be heard with feelings of
regret and sadness throughout the
civilized world. Mr. Gladstone's intel-
lectual qualities were of the sort which
enabled him to acquire a remarkable
knowledge of practical subjects, resulting
in an impartial and unprejudiced view
of all important matters with which he
had to deal. In a recent account of his
life it is affirmed that Gladstone's rep-
resentative quality as the typical Eng-
lishman grew largely out of the fact that
he shared in all his public life the average
wisdom of his countrymen, expressing it
more frequently than the mass, but never
rising above or rebuking it. His industry
and perseverance were unflinching and
a study of his marvelous career cannot fail
to teach many a valuable lesson.

The intention of the administration
to expedite the occupation of Cuba is,
apparently, to be coincident with the re-
arrangement of the naval campaign,
which will increase the efficiency of our
sea forces and insure with greater cer-
tainty a speedier engagement with the
Spanish fleet. The naval situation has
so changed as to warrant the landing of
troops in the island, despite the fact that
the enemy's fleet has not yet been de-
feated. There exists most emphatic ob-
jections against allowing the elusive fleet
of the Spaniards to figure any longer as
a cause for postponing the military
occupation of Cuba. Admiral Samp-
son's ironclad division and the so-called
flying squadron are rapidly converging
on the blockading force under command
of Commodore Watson. A junction
can be effected in two or three days,
and with practically all the fighting ves-
sels of the United States in the Atlantic
concentrated in Cuban waters, there
need be no further delay in landing an
army on Cuban soil.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER.

It is Sousa who has set our patriotism
to music and in giving us the "Stars
and Stripes Forever," has created what
it has already become, a national hymn.
We cribbed the music of "America,"
but the music, as well as the words of
"The Stars and Stripes," belong entirely
to us.

The effect of the stirring march upon a
phlegmatic gathering of human beings
is described as follows by a writer in
Town Topics: "A few days ago I watch-
ed the passing at different hours of
three regiments. Each regiment march-
ed by to the music of the "The Stars
and Stripes Forever," the crowd had
been just coldly curious without having
any particular reason for it. At the first
note of the Sousa music it was as if an
electric current had seized them, a thrill
of life. As "Stars and Stripes Forever"
passed on into the distance lips were
quivering, eyes were moist and each
heart felt that war was here, and each
would be called upon, and each must do
something for America. More than all
else, the soul-stirring music had thrown
down the barriers of reserve, and where
before had been cold curiosity was now
on the surface the something that
makes all a kin."

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

The bitter criticism of our war policy
by Prince Bismarck cannot but provoke
resentment by patriotic Americans.
There is so much truth, however, in
much that he says that it must com-
mand thoughtful attention by all who
have the real interest of the country at
heart. "The United States," he says,
"will be forced to adopt an intermed-
dling policy leading to unavoidable
friction. She thus abandons her tra-
ditional peace policy, and, in order to
maintain her position, must become a
military and a naval power—an expen-
sive luxury which her geographical po-
sition renders unnecessary."

Our form of government is not adapted
for a military power, nor for the
management of colonial possessions.
Our statesmen, elected periodically, can
faithfully represent their respective
localities, but their training and expe-
rience, with few exceptions, do not pre-
pare them for broader fields. Could we
have Blaines and Fosters continually
represented in our state department, the
dignity and welfare of our great nation
would be preserved; but after the heat
and excitement of war how logically
could a Tillman, a Peffer or a Waite
consider or direct a foreign policy?
How liberally would the jingoes who
precipitated the present hostilities, vote
funds for the protection of our colonies—
those who even now endeavor to tie the
hands of the administration in checking
the passage of the war revenue measure?
Our policy should ever be America for
Americans and Americans for America.

Will start Monday.
NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—[By Asso-
ciated Press.]—The Twenty-third and
Eighteenth Infantry will not get started
to San Francisco before Monday. The
Fifth cavalry goes to Mobile tomorrow

SPANISH TORTURE.

ONE LONG BLACK RECORD OF HID-
EOUS CRIMES.

Torture Has a History, a Pedigree—It
Marred the Rise of Spain to World
Power—Its Mysterious Record in Both the
Old and New World.

It is the peculiar boast which Spain
may make that she has been first, last
and most ingenious in the use of human
torture.
Torture itself has a history, a pedi-
gree. Under ancient Greek and Roman
laws slaves could be tortured to secure
testimony in suits at law, but not free-
men. When Rome became an empire,
however, this exemption of the free-
man from torn limbs and burning flesh
was limited. Freemen could, under the
Emperors, be tortured for treason, but
for no other crime; from this to torture
for heresy was an easy step, since
heresy was treason against the gods.
Thus came about the torture of the
Christians under Nero.

What was done in the Middle Ages
is hardly to the point, as men of all na-
tions were then alike guilty of atrocious
crimes. The more humane peo-
ple, however, rapidly grew out of sym-
pathy with torture. It has scarcely
been known in England in three hun-
dred years, and its last uses were but
occasional, as in the case of Felton,
who murdered the Duke of Buckingham
in 1628. Since 1840 there has never
been a case. Our country has never
been shamed by it since the Salem
witchcraft.

How different the history of Spain!
Here was the hellish ingenuity that im-
proved upon torture, that devised new
horrors so refined that one might sus-
pect the pleasure of the operators and
watchers rather than the elicitation of
the truth was their inspiration. The
Spaniards were more ingenious than the
red Indians, whom they exterminated
in the name of the Lamb of God.

The burning of Joan of Arc at the
stake, even the Iron Maiden of Nurem-
berg, which grimly gathered the re-
creant to her steel embrace, where
childish compared to the cruelties of
Torquemada and Valdes, the Spanish in-
quisitors. And it is worth noting that
the law of Valdes, which left the use of
torture to the "prudence and equity of
the judges," remained Spanish law
from 1561 to 1816.

Torture marred the rise of Spain to
a world power. In the year, 1492,
that Columbus discovered the New
World and the Moors were driven from
Granada, there began under the in-
fluence of the fiercely bigoted Isabella,
whose character is a blot on history, a
succession of cruelties that made all
Spain run red with blood. Of heretics
there were auto-da-fes in town market-
places where hundreds were burned at
once. For Jews and Moors there was
the torture and expulsion from the
kingdom.

The Moors had been tolerant in re-
ligious matters; when the Spaniards
came to their own, tolerance was suc-
ceeded by cruelty of the most horrible
kind. When the Jews were driven out,
scenes of the most poignant cruelty
were enacted. So many were in flight
that it was impossible for them to sell
their property and get means for trav-
eling. In this plight they were strand-
ed all along the great main roads. If
they lingered they were tortured.
Many succeeded in escaping. They
went to England and to Holland, where
their descendants still live, the Sephar-
dim of ancient lineage, proudest of all
Jews. They went, most of all, to Tur-
key, and it is a curious fact that from
that day to this they have enjoyed un-
der Mahometan rule the freedom of
worship which the Most Christian King
denied them.

In a way, it was torture that caused
the downfall of Spain. The discovery
of the New World made of Spain and
England rivals in adventure over seas.
Sometimes an English ship would be
driven on the shores of Spain. Then
the heretics—for political reasons rather
than religious, one may suspect; be-
cause of rivalry in trade, though the
holy name of the Almighty was invoked
by the torturers—were put to the
thumbscrew, the stake and the rack.
Their fingers and the nails were torn
out with red-hot tongs; their eyes
were blinded with hot irons, and their
sturdy tongues that would not "recant"
were seared from their mouths; their
wrists were bound tight with cords that
checked the circulation of the blood
and caused untold agonies; drops of
molten lead were cunningly let fall on
their bare flesh; the knife, the torch,
the rack, the banding-iron were their
welcome from wild sea to abhorrent
land. It is hardly necessary to state
that such conduct must not be imputed
to religion. It was Spanish; it was in
the wolf-blood of a people who never
learned and never forgot.

Eighty or ninety years of such cruelties
at last wrought up English seamen
to such a pitch of anger that when the
Armada, menaced England, and no navy
was at hand to meet it, the very "gen-
tlemen adventurers," half pirates and
wholly unrestrained by human law,
joined with Howard to beat them.

It was over the New World, where
the cruelty of Spaniards could rage at
will unrestrained by the gentle and un-
armed natives, that it reached its most
awful manifestations.
The Spaniards came to America with
a crucifix and a shovel; they had no will
either to wield the latter or obey the
name of Him who died to make men
free, they sailed across the sea to take
possession of a continent in the name
of the King of Spain and to convert the
natives—convert them into Christians,
and also into slaves who should dig for
gold. It is easy to imagine which pur-
pose was uppermost in the minds of the
swart sailors.

Thus it happened that one day a na-
tive chief was gasping in the unutter-
able tortures of Spain.

"Repent!" cried those who stood by
to mock his agonies. "Repent and go
to heaven."

"Are there Spaniards there?" groan-
ed the poor wretch twining his start-
ling eyes upon them.

"Surely, yes; all Spaniards go to
heaven."

SPANISH TORTURE.

Spain had no more power to hurt the
helpless day.

There was a happy island named by
the early explorers Hispaniola, or Little
Spain. It is now Hayti. When the
Spaniards found it, there were more in-
habitants than have ever been since.
Within thirty or forty years 3,000,000
slaves were put to death there, some by
tortures, some by inhuman taskmas-
ters who made them toil until they
dropped in their tracks.
These things were done also in Mexico
and Peru. Wherever gold was, wherever
they thought it might be, the men of
blood set up the stakes and the gibbet,
heated the branding irons and the bath
of oil, and laid the sinister frame of the
rack. When the Indians were all or
nearly all exterminated they imported
black slaves from Africa and wreaked
like inhuman tortures upon them. And
whenever and wherever the deadly
reckoning of hate was to be squared
against them in later years it was in-
dian blood that rose hot to avenge old
wrongs. Juarez, the liberator of Mexi-
co, was a pure Indian. Diaz, his Presi-
dent-to-day, has Indian blood.

In Centa, in the Cabañas, above all is
the Montjuich fortress, where Cuban
captives are to-day confined, the torture
is still in use. And in Cuba the
horrid hate of Spanish soldiers nerves
the arms that few down defenseless
peoples; and a Spanish general can
in his own report tell how he slew all
of a Cuban family except a 11-year-
old girl that he reserved to be the com-
panion of his infamous self.

It is time for Spain to go!

CANADIAN NEUTRALITY

Rules for Treatment of the Belligerents
at Dominion Ports.

A proclamation declaring Can-
ada to be neutral in the war between the
United States and Spain was approved
by the cabinet and extra edi-
tions of the Official Gazette followed
with the proclamation signed by the
Governor-General.

In addition to the ordinary enlist-
ment act prohibiting British subjects
from enlisting either on the side of
Spain or the United States, the procla-
mation contains the following in-
structions:

"A—No ships of war of either bellig-
erent may use British waters as a place
of resort for warlike purposes or equip-
ment, or may leave British waters until
24 hours after a ship of the other bel-
ligerent.

"B—Every such vessel of war shall
be required to put to sea within 24
hours after entrance in the event of
stress of weather or provisions, in
which case such vessel must leave as
soon as possible and certainly within
2 hours of the completion of repairs."

Rule B is subject to rule A and the
time may be extended accordingly.
No supplies will be allowed beyond
subsistence for crew for immediate use;
no coal beyond what will take a vessel
to the nearest port of her own country
or nearer destination. No coal is to be
supplied to the same ship in any British
port twice with three months.

No prizes are to be brought to any
British waters.
If a ship of either belligerent takes
in coal in Canada under the rules, the
government of such colony must re-
port by telegram immediately, in order
that the British government may notify
other ports.

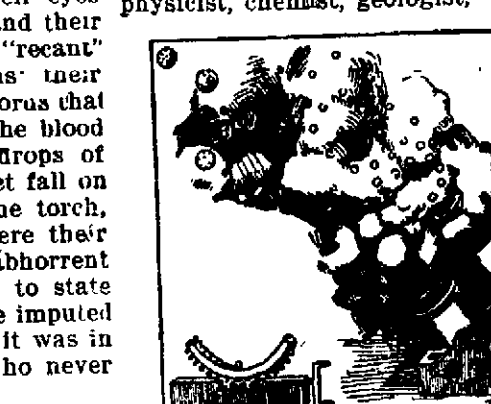
If any exceptions or doubtful cases
arise under the rule the Canadian gov-
ernment must telegraph to London for
instructions.

The illegal enlistment act, which will
also be proclaimed, will forbid the
building or despatching of ships by
British subjects to be used in the em-
ployment of either belligerents.

Mortar Battery of the Fifteenth Century

It isn't often that a man is a great
artist and a great mechanical genius at
the same time, but Leonardo da Vinci
was a brilliant exception to the general
rule; he was one of the most versatile
men who ever lived.

During his lifetime, 1452-1519, every
human attainment was his, and nearly
every honorable pursuit, barring the
commercial, was followed by him with
more or less success. He was a painter,
sculptor, architect, poet, musician, phi-
losopher, psychologist, author, critic,
traveller, astronomer, mathematician,
physicist, chemist, geologist, mineral-



Fifteenth Century Mortar Battery.

ogist, astronomer, anatomist, physi-
cist, surveyor, topographer, engineer
(civil, mechanical, mining naval and
military), and inventor.

The high angle mortar is a
curious military engine invented
by Leonardo da Vinci. He di-
vides the ordnance question into fort-
ress, siege, field and marine ordnance,
and the mortars belong to the
class of siege pieces. In principle they
resemble the mortars at Fort Wad-
sworth. They are stumpy mortars
mounted on trunnions, and are elevat-
ed or depressed by means of a quadrant.

These short cannon were known liter-
ally as "throwing kettles," and were in-
tended to hurl explosives and burning
shot. Hollow shot could be used with
these devices, and anything hung from
their gaping mouths, from a horseshoe
to a keg of nails.

Gratitude.

Mrs. Crawford—I trust you realize
how much I have done for you, Bridget.

Since you've been with me I have made
you a competent cook.

Bridget—Yes, mum. That's why
O'm after stroikin' yez fer \$5 extree a
month.

Isaac—I don't see dot Rosenbaum
has much to kick about. He's payin'
der creditors drendy cents on der dol-
lar. Cohen—Dot's vet he's kickin'

THE QUEEN REGENT.

SHE IS ONLY THE NOMINAL RULER
OF THE DONOS.

Premier Sagasta and His Associates are
the Ones Who Shape the Course of
Events in the Kingdom—She is Now Deal-
ing With a Nation that Hates a Tyrant.

While Queen Regent Maria Christina
is to-day the nominal ruler of the Span-
ish nation, the policy that government
is pursuing is the work of Premier Sa-
gasta and his associates in the Spanish
cabinet, says the Baltimore American.
It is the methods of this artful diplo-
mat that have been employed from the
very beginning to save time, to ap-
pear ready to yield, then not to yield,
to promise to make concessions, but fi-
nally to concede nothing. This is the
Spanish idea of statesmanship, and Sa-
gasta is, no doubt, one of the best ex-
ponents of this idea. In all the news
that has come from Madrid until a few
days ago very little was heard of the
Queen Regent, and no one seemed to
care whether she had any opinion or
not. The statement has now been pub-
lished from an authoritative source that
Christina has come to a full realization
of the gravity of the situation, and will
have a voice in the final decision upon
the course Spain will pursue.

The Queen Regent stands between
two fires. She holds the throne of
Spain only in trust for her son, and de-
clares that she feels it her duty to do
all in her power to deliver over to that
son the Spanish territory intact, just as
it came to her from her husband. She
wants none of Spain's colonies taken
away, and no foreign ruler will blame
her for that. She realizes that the war
with the United States will end with
the independence of Cuba, which has
long been held as one of the richest
possessions of the Castilians. On the
other hand, she feels that absolute sub-
mission to the demands of the United
States would cause an uprising among
the Spanish people at home, which
would be very apt to overthrow the
Spanish throne, and leave nothing for
the young king to rule over. The sit-
uation is one that causes her the deep-
est concern for her own future, that of
her boy, and even that of the Spanish
nation itself.

Th Queen has had a troublesome
reign since the death of her royal hus-
band, Alfonso XII, thirteen years ago.
She has succeeded in upholding her
sovereignty only by the adoption of the
most rigorous and even cruel measures
in dealing with those who would over-
throw the government. Though not a
Spaniard by birth, she has become
thoroughly imbued with Spanish ideas,
and the execrable work of her soldiers
in Cuba has met with her full approval.
Following and approving such a course
she is not a woman the civilized world
can admire. She has followed in the
footsteps of those who have preceded
her upon the Spanish throne, but the
time has now come when she must deal
with a nation that hates a tyrant, that
loves liberty, that will, if need be, do
battle for the cause of justice.

The Manufacture of Golf Balls.

The golf-ball making industry is
growing to be an important one. Al-
though it is difficult to obtain accurate
figures, the extent of the trade in this
country would seem to indicate that
several millions are used here every
season. A London paper in speaking of
the number of golf balls manufactured
in Great Britain places the annual out-
put at ten or twelve millions. One
reason for their enormous consumption
here is that American players lose balls
much more frequently than players
abroad. The presence of long grass
abutting on the fair green and trees
and underbrush in similar places are
the usual cause of this mishap. A golf
ball is at its best six months after be-
ing made and painted. Of course, the
better qualities of gutta-percha may
keep in condition longer than this, but
as a rule the balls become hard and
brittle from exposure to the air and
the paint is likely to chip off after a
dozen strokes or so. The best balls are
made from the pure gum which comes
from the Straits Settlements, Cam-
bodia and Cochin, China, but for the
cheaper varieties compositions are of-
ten used, or gum that has been consid-
erably adulterated.

Care in Small Matters.

That household is the happiest and
best managed where the mistress looks
after small matters herself, and re-
quires those under her to do likewise.
Wear and tear of domestic articles may
be greatly reduced if they are treated
intelligently. For example, tubs and
buckets are preserved from cracking if
a little water be left in them. Sauce-
pans and kettles can be prevented from
rusting if when washed out they are
placed upon the fireplace so that all
moisture may be evaporated by the
heat. Kitchen towels will last longer
and keep clean better if only used for
one purpose, if thoroughly dried after
use, and if hung upon towel rollers
when finished with. Cinders should
never be thrown away before they are
sifted, for the larger pieces would form
an excellent basis for new fires, which
they start well, provided some new
coal be laid upon the top. The ashes
themselves are not to be despised as a
scouring agent for the greasy metal of
buckets, saucepans, etc.

Hinckle's Colors.

There is in possession of the Pennsylv-
ania Historical Society an inch and a
quarter board, sixteen feet long and
fourteen inches wide. It is pierced by
836 holes left there by musket balls. It
came from the field of Gettysburg.
Into such a fire as thataped Sergt.
Major William B. Hinckle, of the Four-
teenth Connecticut, to capture a Con-
federate battle-flag he saw planted in
the ground before his command. See-
ing his purpose three others sprang
from the ranks and raced him for the
prize, but Hinckle outstripped them all
and seized the flag.

A storm of bullets raged about him,
but he regained his command, which
was lying behind a low stone wall, un-
wounded. The three other men were
all down. The flag was that of the
24th Maine.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Plenty of Them, but Different. Local Proof
is What Massillon People Want.

There are a great many others.
Every paper has its share.
Statements hard to believe, harder to
prove.

Statements from far away places.
What people say in Maine.
Public expression from California.
Oftimes good endorsements there.
But of little service here at home.
Massillon people want local proof.
The sayings of neighbors, friends and
citizens.

Home endorsement counts.
It disarms the skeptic, is beyond dis-
pute.

This is the backing that stands be-
hind every box of
Doan's Kidney Pills.
Here is a case of it:
Mrs. E. M. Shufelt, No. 76 Plum St.,
says: "After I had grippe, my kid-
neys troubled me at intervals, causing
my back to ache terribly. Cold or wet
weather affected me and caused dis-
tressing pains across the loins which ex-
tended around the sides. In the morn-
ing when I arose I felt depressed and un-
refreshed. When I stood on my feet or
walked a long distance or did anything
that required me to stoop over, my back
would give out and ache, and often a
quick flash of pain would dart through
the kidneys. I tried Doan's Kidney
Pills, getting them at Baltzly's drug
store. I had no trouble after taking
them. I heartily recommend the prepa-
ration."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.
Sold by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,
N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name Doan's, and take
no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of
Trade.

New York, May 21.—Stocks advanced
on a favorable bank statement. Shorts
helped an advance in their efforts to cov-
er. London was not much of a factor in
our markets. Money market quiet. The
following is the bank statement.

Reserve increased..... \$3,718,025
Loans increased..... 7,557,900
Specie increased..... 5,968,500
Deposits increased..... 1,231,600
Legal tenders increased..... 14,267,900
Circulation increased..... 57,000

The following figures show fluctuations
of stocks, as furnished by T.B. Arnold's
exchange:

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Close
American Sugar.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
American Tobacco.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Atchafalpa (Pa.).....	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
U. S. & Q.....	100	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4
Chicago Gas.....	97 1/2	98 1/4	97 1/4	98
Jersey Central.....	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/2
Omaha & Nebraska.....	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/2
Manhattan.....	104 1/2	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	38 1/2	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
Rock Island.....	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
St. Paul.....	90 1/2	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/2
Western Union.....	90 1/2	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/2

CHICAGO, May 21.—Wheat firm, trade
moderate, cables higher and our market
advanced from opening and held well.
The visible is expected to increase on
Monday. Clearances 391,000 bushels.
May was big influence on future. The
close was strong.

	Wheat	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.
May	147	149	150	147
July	90	90	91 1/4	90
Sept	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4
Corn.				
May	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/4
Sept	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/4
Oats.				
May	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4
Sept	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4
Pork.				
July	12 27	12 27	12 83	12 27
Sept	12 45	12 45	12 45	12 45
Lard				
July	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sept	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

THE HOME MISSIONS

Report Passed With Small Opposition by Presbyterians.

OBSERVANCE OF SABBATH.

An Active Discussion Occurred In Connection With That Report.

OMAHA EXPOSITION CONSIDERED.

A Resolution Adopted Recommending to the Directors to Immediately Decide That the Exposition Doors Be Not Opened to the Public on the Lord's Day and to So Announce, So That Public Conscience Be Set at Rest. Devotional Exercises Conducted by Rev. M. Barclay of Detroit—Governor Mount Vice Moderator—Patriotic Services Scheduled For This Afternoon—Chairmen of Some of the Standing Committees.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 21.—It had been supposed that the report of the committee on the relations of synods and the home board in prosecution of home missions would occasion a contest in the Presbyterian general assembly. Dr. Withrow, chairman of the committee to devise a harmonious plan of co-operation, carried his report through without material opposition and without conflict.

Fear had been expressed that the board might be abolished under the present plans of synodical control. This was not the intention of the committee since the work of the board was national in its scope. At the same time the object was to secure the largest liberty to the synods with the greatest amount of general control. This would be attained by means of the reports made to the board by the synods to be presented to the general assembly by the board. Appropriations for the work in the weaker synods would be made in a bulk and the distribution of funds made by such bodies.

The active discussion of the day came in connection with the report on Sabbath observance. Applause punctuated the report and a lively discussion followed. The following resolution was adopted:

"That we most earnestly recommend to the directors of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, to be opened at Omaha on June 1, immediately to decide that its doors shall not be opened to the public on the Lord's day, and to announce that decision so that the public conscience shall be at rest on the subject."

The assembly began yesterday with a half hour devotional service by Rev. Mr. Barclay of Detroit. The chairmen of standing committees to report on work of boards of church were announced. Governor James A. Mount of Indiana was named as vice moderator. The principal chairmen were as follows:

Bills and overtures, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, ex-moderator; judicial business, Dr. J. C. Patterson, New Jersey; home missions, Dr. John Dixon, Trenton; education, Dr. Thomas D. Wallace, Chicago; publication, Dr. John R. Davies, New York; church election, Dr. B. W. Perry, California; theological seminaries, Dr. William C. Roberts, New York; ministerial relief, Dr. Henry C. McCook, Philadelphia; freedmen, Dr. W. K. Spencer, Michigan; aid for colleges, Dr. George D. Burroughs, Washab college, Indiana; temperance, Dr. David Wills, Pennsylvania; narrative, Dr. E. M. Wherry, missionary in India.

Dr. John S. Macintosh presented the report on the denominational periodical, The Church at Home and Abroad. He was followed by Dr. Richard S. Holmes of Pittsburgh with a report on the missionary periodicals of the church. The report recommended a discontinuance of both the church periodicals, Assembly Herald, and Church at Home and Abroad, and their combination in one journal to be published in New York under the management of Rev. W. H. Hubbard, the proposed journal to contain 64 octavo pages and to be published at 5 cents per year.

The consideration of reports on periodicals was made the second order for Monday afternoon next. A report on the memorial to congress praying for a thorough investigation of the liquor traffic was presented and no congressional action reported.

Amendments were made of the order of exercises on Thursday, May 26, in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of adoption of the Westminster confession and catechisms. Three sessions will be held—morning, afternoon and evening. Beside devotional exercises 13 half-hour addresses will be made. Speakers for the patriotic service, appointed for this afternoon, were named by the moderator, Dr. Charles L. Work of Cincinnati, to be chairman, with speakers Dr. Theodore F. Burnham of California, Rev. J. M. Barclay of Detroit and Rev. David Brown, a colored commissioner.

The session last evening was devoted to popular meetings in the interest of the board of publication and Sabbath school work. Addresses were made by missionaries of the board laboring in the west. The attendance was large and considerable interest was developed.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the women's board of home missions was held yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. G. F. McAfee, superintendent of schools; Mrs. P. H. Pierson, corresponding secretary, and by a large number of missionaries, who presented various phases of the work of the board in the manifold fields in which it labors.

Ought to Have Known Better.

"Hands up!" said the villain with the low brow and the bulldog jaw.

"All right; I'll put up my hands," replied the man with the tall forehead and the pale countenance. "But you have evidently made a mistake. I am a newspaper man."

"Here," said the footpad, tears of pity springing into his eyes, "is a quarter. Don't let this ever become known, or the gang'll put me back in the amateur class."—Denton Journal.

BATTLE SOON MAY OCCUR

Meeting of Fleets Probable In a Few Days, Perhaps Hours.

SPANISH WERE AT SANTIAGO

Navy Department Had Information, Believed to Be Authentic, Confirming It.

THE TASK OF OUR FLEETS.

Experts Think a Single American Monitor Could Have Bottled Up the Whole Spanish Fleet by Being Stationed at the Narrow Entrance to the Harbor—A Belief in Washington That the Fleets May Not Meet Soon to Do Battle—The War Board to Lose a Valuable Member in Captain Barker—He Has Been Assigned to Take Command of the Protected Cruiser Newark—His Successor Not Yet Announced.

MADRID, May 20.—It is asserted that Admiral Cervera's squadron has left Santiago de Cuba.

KEY WEST, May 21.—The opinion here is that one of the American squadrons and the Spanish fleet will meet in a few days, perhaps hours.

Both United States fleets have been here coaling. The vessels are creeping toward the open sea.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A short bulletin posted at the navy department stated that the department had information, believed to be authentic, that Admiral Cervera with his Spanish flying squadron was at Santiago de Cuba. This went to confirm the newspaper reports and also the Madrid cablegram published in these dispatches yesterday, the latter a rather unusual circumstance, for the Spanish bulletins have been notably deceptive ever since the flying squadron left Cadiz. Accepting this statement as correct, it indicates that there is little probability of a hostile meeting between Sampson and Schley and Cervera immediately. Looking over the charts of Santiago harbor, the experts soon discovered that the place would be a veritable rat trap for the Spaniards with its narrow entrance, in which a single American monitor could bottle up the whole Spanish fleet.

The naval strategy board, rechristened of late the war board, is to lose one of its most active and valuable members in the person of Captain Barker. He leaves Washington today for Hampton Roads to take command of the fine protected cruiser Newark, which has just been extensively repaired at the Norfolk navyyard. It is expected that the Newark will join Sampson's squadron in the West Indies as soon as she can get there.

It has not been determined who will succeed Captain Barker as a member of the war board, a place requiring the very highest professional qualifications and involving a knowledge of strategy as taught scientifically, which is not the possession of all naval officers. It may be that the vacancy will not be filled at present, though there has been favorable mention of the name of Admiral Ramsay, retired, in that connection.

Officials here dismiss as pure invention the story coming from Montreal that former Minister Polak has succeeded in securing for Spain a coaling station on one of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland coast. At the French embassy the report is treated with indignant contempt, as the French decree of neutrality is binding on the French governor of these islands and effectually prevents the granting of such exceptional privileges as coaling stations. It is not generally known that France possesses these small islands in the North Atlantic. When the French gave up Canada and Newfoundland to the British it was provided in the treaty of Utrecht that France should retain the two islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which have since been utilized as coaling stations for French steamers.

DRILLING THE VOLUNTEERS.

Work of Organization Going Steadily on at Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, May 21.—The work of organization is now going on steadily in Chickamauga park and order is rapidly being brought out of the seeming chaos of the last few days. Exercises in practical instructions are held daily. Field and battle exercises will also be held.

The time allotted to practical instruction is divided among the various exercises, at the discretion of brigade or regimental commanders, having due regard to the principle that short, brisk, spirited drills give the best results. The ordnance equipment is arriving and is being distributed among the various commands.

FEELING THE BLOCKADE.

Letter Written Early as May 9 Says Panic Prevailed In Havana.

HAVANA, May 9, via Vera Cruz, Mex., May 13.—The weight of the blockade is beginning to be felt here. Business is about at a complete standstill and there is hardly any movement in the streets, which have a sort of holiday appearance.

There is a feverish desire to leave the island, and over 5,000 people are booked at the office of the consignees of the French steamer Lafayette, which leaves here for Vera Cruz, Mexico, with this letter, which will be posted at that port. In fact, an actual panic now prevails.

Proposed Mission to Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—At the Presbyterian assembly the report on home missions showed a balance of \$13,023. The report of the committee on foreign missions, net receipts, \$146,070; disbursements, \$146,841. An overture was presented for a mission to Cuba and referred.

WAR TO THE UTMOST.

Spain Says the New Spanish Ministry Will Prosecute It—Cervera Congratulated.

MADRID, May 21.—The ministers, in full uniform, appeared in the senate yesterday and the premier, Senor Sagasta, explained the ministerial crisis and asserted that the new ministry will continue the policy of the former ministry. He related how "Spain did everything to avoid war until America, violating all recognized diplomacy, attacked Spain with an injustice unprecedented in the annals of civilized history, and compelled Spain to respond with war to war, which Spain would continue a toute outrance (to the utmost) until an honorable peace is obtainable."

"This," the premier continued, "is a strong policy, and the new government will also energetically conduct negotiations with European and other states."

Count Penarmino proposed the senate's congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arriving safely at Santiago de Cuba and "cleverly dodging the American squadrons." These were voted unanimously.

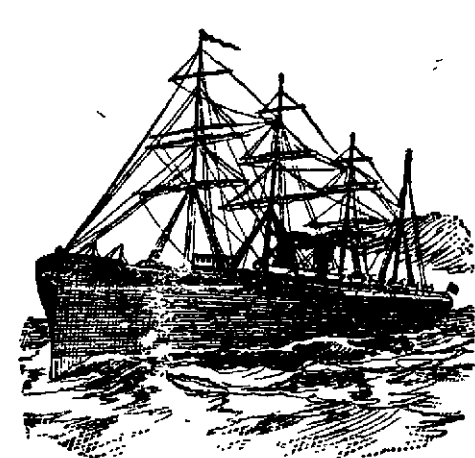
In the chamber Senor Sagasta repeated his senate speech.

He said the cabinet found itself confronted with war or dishonor and accepted the former, adding solemnly "the Spanish government will never accept peace if the territorial integrity of Spain is not maintained, and otherwise Spain is determined to fight a tonto utranco." [Loud cheers.]

TO SAIL FOR MANILA.

The Advance Guard Under General Otis Expected to Sail Today—Merritt Visited Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Preparations go on steadily for the Philippines military expedition. General Merritt, who will command, stopped in Washington on his way westward from New York and spent some time in consultation with the officials of the department arranging the details of the expedition.



THE CITY OF PEKING.

Another transport was secured and the department is showing a disposition to treat General Merritt with the utmost liberality in the equipment of his force.

Advices received at the war department indicate that by tonight the City of Peking, which is to carry troops and supplies to Manila, will have a start on its way from San Francisco. Over 1,000 men will be aboard. Following the Peking will be the steamers City of Sydney and Australia, which, the department was advised, would be turned over today, ready for loading. This work it is hoped can be accomplished in a few days, so that the second portion of the expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey will be close in the wake of the first.

TO RAISE MONEY FOR WAR.

The Revenue Bill Considered in the Senate—Daniel Made a Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—At the conclusion of yesterday's session of the senate the reading of the war revenue measure had been completed. About seven-eighths of the amendments proposed by the senate committee have been agreed to. The principal amendments yet to be passed upon are those relating to the issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness, the tobacco tax, the tax on proprietary articles, the issue of greenbacks, the coinage of the silver seigniorage, the issue of silver certificates, the inheritance tax and the tax on corporations. The action on some of the amendments will depend upon that on others.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) offered a substitute for the paragraphs relating to the coinage of the seigniorage, the issue of silver certificates and the issue of legal tender notes, the bond provision, prepared by the Republican minority of the committee on finance. If the bond provision should be accepted by the senate the amendments offered by the Democrats in lieu thereof will naturally be rejected.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) delivered an extended speech strongly opposing an issue of bonds and supporting the substitute paragraphs proposed by the Democratic majority of the finance committee. Adjournment was taken to Monday.

ALGER WANTS MORE MONEY.

He Asks For \$88,638,840 Additional For the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Alger has sent to the secretary of the treasury for transmission to congress supplemental estimates of appropriations aggregating \$88,638,840 required by the war department for the support of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, in addition to the amounts appropriated in the acts of March 15 and May 4, 1898.

RUSSIANS ARE PROTESTING.

Fear United States, Germany and England Will Control the Philippines.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—The public and the press here are evincing great interest in the future of the Philippine islands. Much hostility is manifested toward any scheme by which the United States, Great Britain and Germany, individually or jointly, are to have possession of the islands and some of the newspapers urge the Russian government to endeavor to obtain from Spain a lease of some of the Philippine islands in order that they may serve as a Russian base in the Pacific.

HISTORIC WESTMINSTER

In the Old Abbey Gladstone's Body May Rest.

THIS VIRTUALLY DECIDED.

Remains of His Faithful Wife May Go In the Same Grave.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TAKES ACTION.

An Address to the Queen Favoring Such a Privilege Passed by That Body—Mr. Balfour Moved the Address—Prefaced the Motion With a Lengthy Eulogy of Mr. Gladstone, Speaking With Evident Emotion—Sir William Vernon Harcourt Seconded the Motion—Paid a Heartfelt Tribute to the Deceased Statesman, as Did John Dillon—The Marquis of Salisbury Spoke Feelingly, as Did Other Prominent Men.

LONDON, May 20.—The Daily News, on the authority of Lord Stuart Kendall, confirms the report that an arrangement is contemplated whereby Mr. Gladstone and his wife may eventually sleep in the same grave in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, May 21.—The house of commons has adopted the address to the queen in regard to the interment of the remains of Mr. Gladstone in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, otherwise Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, who, in spite of his illness, was able to move the address. He prefaced the motion with a lengthy eulogy of Mr. Gladstone, speaking with evident emotion. The Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, seconded the motion.

In doing so the Liberal leader paid a heartfelt tribute to the deceased statesman, and Mr. John Dillon, the Irish leader, did the same.

In the house of lords there was a full attendance of members. The Marquis of Salisbury spoke feelingly of Mr. Gladstone, who, he said, "was ever guided in all his efforts by a lofty moral ideal."

Continuing the premier said: "The deceased will be remembered not so much for his political work as for the great example, hardly paralleled in history, of the great Christian statesman."

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, followed with a touching tribute, and the Duke of Devonshire expressed generous appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's services in behalf of the Liberal-Unionists, saying their severance from Mr. Gladstone was a most painful incident. But, he added, he could "recall no word from Mr. Gladstone which added unnecessarily to the bitterness of the situation."

The Earl of Rosebery delivered an eloquent paucity of the deceased statesman.

It is now virtually decided that Mr. Gladstone's remains shall be interred in Westminster Abbey. It is learned that the family do not oppose the nation's desire, and that the only direction he left was that he should be buried at Hawarden, unless there should be an unmistakable national wish for an interment at the Abbey.

Mrs. Gladstone's only object is the natural wish to be buried in the same grave devoted to her husband and it is rumored that arrangements are in contemplation whereby this feeling need not prove an insuperable obstacle to a burial in the Abbey. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is coming to London to arrange the matter.

Queen Victoria's message to Miss Helen Gladstone was as follows: "I am deeply grieved at the sad news. Beatrice and I wish to express our deepest sympathy with your dear mother and all of you."

(Signed) "V. R. I."

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.

The Society, In Convention at Rochester, Elected Officers For the Ensuing Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—The American Baptist Home Mission society, in convention in this city, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Stephen Greene, Massachusetts; vice presidents, E. M. Thresher, Ohio; W. G. Brimmon, Illinois; treasurer, D. A. Waterman, New York; auditors, Edgar L. Marston, New York; Leonard E. Regna, New York; corresponding secretary, Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, New York; recording secretary, Rev. A. S. Hobart, New York; managers, third class, expiring in 1901, Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, Brooklyn; Rev. B. B. Bosworth, New York; F. Wayland, New Haven; J. Ashton Greene, Brooklyn; Rev. Cornelius Wolfkin, Brooklyn; Stephen H. Plum, Newark, N. J.; Rev. M. F. Negus, Brooklyn.

Miss Cisneros to Marry.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros is to marry Carlos Carbonel, former Cuban banker, nominated by President McKinley to be a lieutenant and aide on the staff of Major General Fitzhugh Lee. When Karl Decker of the New York Journal liberated Miss Cisneros from the prison in Havana he had a trusted lieutenant in Mr. Carbonel, although, like Mr. Decker, he was at the time unacquainted with the girl. To Carbonel was entrusted the duty of accompanying the girl to New York. This companionship ripened into love.

WHEELING, May 21.—Fifteen miles above New Martinsville, on Fishing creek, four children were coming home from school and were crossing the creek with five other children from the same school in a "John boat," which being overloaded, capsized and threw all of them out in the water. Five were saved. Four were drowned. Two were children of Oliver Cochran, one boy and one girl; one a son of Henry King and a son of Henry Richmond.

PROSPERITY IN WEST.

Overbalanced the Timidity of Eastern Capital and Business Increased, Says Dun's Review.

NEW YORK, May 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: Growing accustomed to war possibilities, which are mostly far from probabilities of evil, and finding the nation moving along steadily in its industries, people are grasping the idea that it is throwing away some months of active and profitable life to wait until war clouds have passed. Western prosperity has so greatly overbalanced timidity of eastern capital that actual business done increases; railroad earnings promise better for May than a month ago for April, and payments through clearing houses for the week in May show a gain of 36 per cent over last year and 7.5 per cent over 1892, while a month ago the increase over last year was 33.6, and compared with 1892 there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent.

Several large contracts kept back for some weeks because of hostilities have now been placed, and instead of works closing or reducing force, returns show the starting of some works long idle, and increase of force or of hours at others. Government work occupies many establishments, but it counts for little compared with other demands.

The key of the situation is the prosperity of the west, which altogether unprecedented marketing of breadstuffs has caused, with the prospect of good crops to come.

In iron, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known, the demand has caused some advance in Bessemer pig, with only a slight decline in the price of Grey forge at Pittsburgh, but full quotations are obtained at Chicago and Philadelphia. In bars and sheets the markets are dull, but at the west are strongly sustained by demands for car building, tin plate manufacture and other uses. In plates and structural forms all the works are fully employed and generally crowded for months ahead. One contract for 6,000 tons of armor plate for Great Britain has been taken by works far inland, with another of smaller quantity.

Numerous woolen mills have been pushed to new activity by government orders, and prices for a few grades of goods are better, with a stronger tone in the market generally, although some mills of importance have stopped, as their orders for the season have run out.

While sales of wool are small, 6,388,900 pounds for the three weeks past, against 37,963,700 last year, the manufacturers have ample stocks, although some are obliged by government orders to seek in the market grades of wool which they had not expected to require.

Failures for the week have been 250 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 37 last year.

UNREST AMONG SOLDIERS.

The Pennsylvania Troops at Mt. Gretna Anxious to Get Away—May Leave Soon.

MOUNT GRETTA, Pa., May 21.—There is growing unrest among the three regiments and three troops left here. They are continually on the qui vive for marching orders.

Colonel Kreps received a telegram notifying him that 350 rifles ordered by him to supply deficiencies in the Fifteenth were ready at the arsenal.

Another significant message from the war department was received in the shape of queries to each colonel and cavalry captain requesting immediate statement by wire of just what was needed in the way of equipment, including guns, uniforms and stores, also how long it would take to complete the equipment of the regiments before leaving camp.

The Fifteenth is still making a determined play for the Manila assignment. Some interesting telegrams have been exchanged between General Merritt and regimental officers. The former expressed his willingness, it is understood, to include the Fifteenth in his expedition to the Philippines, but disclaims the power to make the selection. Every effort was being made to land the appointment.

Three members of the departed regiments are ill with pneumonia in the Good Samaritan hospital, Lebanon. Arthur Collins of Company D, Tenth regiment, New Haven, is the most seriously ill. He is expected to die, and his father has been telegraphed for. William Leonard of Company H, Tenth regiment, is improving slowly. Thomas Turner of Battery B is convalescent, and will be sent home Monday.

Although official orders are not yet received it is generally believed that the three troops of cavalry will go to Camp Black, Hempstead, Long Island, within the next four or five days. All service rations for infantry and cavalry remain loaded on the cars here.

Daly and Others Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Among the names sent to the senate by the president yesterday were those of William H. Daly of Pittsburgh and James H. Hyssell of Pomeroy, O., to be chief surgeons with the rank of major. William J. Cowden of West Virginia to be additional paymaster.

Railroad Agent Robbed.

ASHTABULA, May 21.—The Bessemer station at Girard, Pa., was entered by three men, who knocked Agent Hayes down and then took a package containing \$2,000 and escaped. In about two hours Agent Hayes regained consciousness and discovered the loss. Two men were arrested later at Conneaut, O., but no money was found on them. Agent Hayes is quite badly injured, as he was struck by a hatchet.

Fight Awarded to McCoy.

SYRACUSE, May 21.—The fight here between McCoy and Rubin was awarded to the former, after they had fought 20 rounds.

A Deck Hand Killed.

WHEELING, May 21.—The Pittsburg rowboat B. D. Wood, enroute south with a tow of coal, near Ravenswood, W. Va., 125 miles below Wheeling, a piston rod was broken and the boat ran through herself, killing a deck hand, Led Winslow of Pittsburg.

22. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 21.—The Dutch cruiser Friesland has arrived here from the Azore islands. It is said that five Italian warships will rendezvous here at the end of the present month.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

CORN IN SUCCESSION.

Fourteen Crops From the Same Field, With Only Catch Crops Between.

John Gould of Ohio tells in Rural New Yorker that for 14 years he has taken crops of corn in succession from clay land, with no other crop in rotation save catch crops which have been grown in the fall, after the corn had been cut up, and that it is safe to say that the yield last season was in all respects the equal of any which had preceded it. The field contains a scant acre, and its crop is used in the early fall for milking the dairy, and being adjacent to the stables is so handy that the experiment will be continued. The soil is a heavy, yellow clay with inclinations to a sandy subsoil at a depth of four feet. The field has never had heavy dressings of stable manure, usually strawy sorts and the odds and ends of what was left about the yard and drawn at such times as was handiest. The plan has been to sow a catch crop as soon as could be, sometimes of one thing and then of another, the best thing being oats and peas, each a bushel, last year sown Oct. 6. In middle January it showed as the snow was melting a rich dark green hardly injured by the freezings and snows of winter, making a fine mulch for the soil, and promised quite a store of humus to plow under in spring.

Mr. Gould says: Our plan of culture is to plow about six inches deep and drag and roll until the soil is fine and the humus well worked in, as well as the light dressing of manure. We cultivate our cornfield before it is planted. We plant in drills 3½ feet apart, the kernels six inches apart in the drills, and usually roll after planting. The harrow is run over the field before the corn comes up and twice after, driving lengthways of the rows, with the teeth of the harrow set perpendicular. These three harrowings kill all the surface germinating weeds and if very shallow culture is given after the weeds will give little trouble, for it is deep culture and bringing up a fresh stock of seed to germinate which make the trouble. The cultivators are set to run as near an inch deep as possible, so that the work shall be simply providing a dust mulch to retard evaporation and kill any chance weeds on the surface. Usually three of these light workings, after the harrow, prove sufficient. In this time there has been no commercial fertilizer used in any form on this field or manure to more than one-third of the amount usually applied to land, the catch crops being the main reliance. During this time the land has not become more compact by this cropping, rather growing more friable. The corn, when cut, would average from 11 to 12 feet in height, and very even all over the plot. It is only fair to say that white Virginia corn is used year after year, as it is our desire to get the largest growth possible, a growth, however, which will give a large yield of ears. It is probable that 75 bushel baskets of ears may be calculated as an average yearly growth on this plot.

Eradicating Weeds.

Weeds with creeping underground parts, whether roots or stems, are of the worst kind when considered from the standpoint of eradication. A bulletin of the Kansas station notes the point that the cultivation of soil containing weeds with creeping underground parts tends to spread the weed rather than to kill it. The roots or root stocks are broken into pieces and carried away to fresh soil and then may strike root. The principle upon which one must act in eradicating such weeds is this: It is necessary to the life of the plant that some green leaves be formed in order to produce food for the underground parts. If this production of foliage can be prevented for a long enough period, the plant must die. Covering the plant or patch of plants with a deep mulch will accomplish this purpose, or continually cutting off the green foliage as fast as it appears above the ground will do equally well. But it is difficult to do this thoroughly. Before one is aware a few leaves have unfolded to the sun and the plant has obtained a new lease of life.

American Ginseng.

Bulletin No. 16, division of botany, issued by the United States department of agriculture and entitled "American Ginseng," covers the commercial history, protection and cultivation of the plant. It is a revised edition of a bulletin of 1895, the subject matter being brought up to date. It appears from the bulletin that during the past few years the price of ginseng has continued to increase, the best wild root bringing, to the wholesale market for the season of 1897, \$4 to \$4.75 per pound. It is stated that the demand for ginseng in China is steady, and that the exports of ginseng may be largely increased without overstocking the market. A map shows the natural range of the ginseng plant in the United States.

Keeping Up With the Procession.

Florida will this year have between 200 and 300 acres of tobacco growing under sheds which cost about \$300 an acre and as many more acres of pineapples under shedding which cost \$500 an acre. The velvet bean will turn our pine lands into hammock, the live oak and the tent will protect our groves from the cold, the finest refrigerator cars in the world will convey our berries, melons and vegetables swiftly to market, better systems of protection will be devised for tender crops. Knowledge is running and increasing on the earth. The man who is not keeping up with the procession will see his children at the crest of poverty.—Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

Mrs. Ann Flynn is the guest of relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. J. A. Shoemaker is visiting relatives in Louisville.

Mrs. Anton Holtzbach is visiting friends in Crestline.

Adam Clayman has removed the fence surrounding his North street residence.

Mrs. Harry F. Bowsher, of Cincinnati, is visiting Mrs. Albert Snyder, in East Main street.

Miss Anna May Connell, of Norwalk, is a guest at the Daul residence, in Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Swisher, of Minneapolis, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Diehlman.

H. J. Lomas and W. W. Overholt, of Navarre, left last night for Huntington, Ind., to remain until June 1.

Mrs. Orrville Arter, of Alliance, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Curley, in South Erie street.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the country home of James Christman. Call No. 284, two rings.

Wm. Wendling and family are visiting Mr. Wendling's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wendling, in North Erie street.

After months of suspense the postoffice war at Orrville has been settled, the President having appointed Harry B. Taylor.

Miss Emma Fredricks, of Winesburg, who has been visiting in Massillon, returned home on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Laura Breckel.

The Bell Telephone Company is preparing a new directory, and all desiring new telephones should subscribe at once in order that their name and number may appear.

Charles E. Griswold, a well known young printer formerly of this city, is now in New Orleans. He has written to friends in Massillon, and says he is well and prosperous.

Lorain will spend \$60,000 in dredging a channel 20 feet deep and from 85 to 150 feet wide in Black river, to give the largest lake vessels access to the Johnston steel works.

The Stark County Horticultural Society met at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Kurtz, near Justus, Wednesday. Few of the local members of the society attended the meeting.

The Carroll County Telephone company's line between Minerva and Malvern will be in operation next week. Work on the line to Canton will be completed by the middle of June.

The Valley Rubber Company's plant at New Philadelphia was destroyed by fire, Thursday night. The plant was valued at \$15,000, and had been in operation since January. It was insured for \$4,500.

The United Brethren church was offered for sale again last week, by the assignee, George Snyder, but as there were no bidders the property will have to be advertised for another four weeks before being offered again.

The Michigan iron miners employed by M. A. Hanna & Co., who enlist, will have their positions retained for them until their return, and will get half pay from the firm for the support of their families.—Mine Workers' Journal.

Mrs. James Phillips, of Canton, narrowly escaped being burned to death on Wednesday evening. As she was lighting a gasoline stove the flames ignited her clothing. She was badly burned before her husband succeeded in putting out the fire.

Ike Rosenbloom returned last evening from Columbus, where he had been called some time ago by the illness of Mrs. Rosenbloom, who is now rapidly recovering. Mrs. Rosenbloom is at the home of relatives, and will remain in Columbus until completely restored to health.

A. J. Kittinger, of Canal Fulton, is endeavoring to secure the office of representative at the hands of the Republican party, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John P. Jones. Mr. Kittinger is a bright young attorney and could no doubt fill the office creditably.

W. B. Hanlon, of Cleveland, chief engineer for the C. L. & W. railway company, was in the city today on official business. Mr. Hanlon stated that the C. L. & W. company is prepared to lay the switch to the asylum as soon as the trustees of the institution secure the right of way.

Six members of the graduating class of the high school will speak at the commencement exercises at the Armory, June 22. They are Olivia Flom, Vesta Shoemaker for highest standing, Mabel Mong and Richard Sieberg chosen by the teachers, and Louis Bennett and Louis Koons by the class.

The sixth annual commencement of the Dalton high school will take place in the school hall Friday evening, May 27. The Rev. W. H. Hubbell will preach the baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, May 22. On the evening of the 22d the Rev. J. H. Barron will deliver an educational sermon to the class.

Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., will have for its guests next Tuesday evening, the members of Canton Lodge, of Canton, and Elliott Lodge, of Canal Fulton. The Canton lodge will have charge of affairs, and will come with a full team prepared for the initiations that are to be one of the features of the occasion.

At Youngstown three military companies, composed largely of working men, are drilling every night in anticipation of another call for volunteers, and another company, made up entirely of employees of the Ohio Steel Company, is ready to enlist, the members having been promised their positions when they return.

Norwalk Council Royal Arcanum is now in the city to maintain the

general fund the dues and assessments of all members who enlist in the United States volunteer service for the war. This was most patriotic and commendable action, and prevents the \$3,000 policy held by each member from lapsing.—Reflector.

Mike Burns came up from Navarre, yesterday, to visit friends and talk over events of the days when he played football and fought prize fights. Mr. Burns has given up his old ways, he says, and is now so happy, building fences along the C. C. & S. railway that he has no desire to live over again the exciting times of the past.

During the storm Wednesday evening, two horses and two colts on the Shilling farm, near Farmington, were struck by lightning and killed. One horse and one colt belonged to H. E. Sninock, of this city. The horse's record was 2-24, and with its colt was valued at \$200. It was not insured. The other horse and colt belonged to Mr. Shilling.

The United States department of agriculture reports for the northern section of Ohio, embracing Stark county, that plowing for corn and potatoes is well advanced; some early potatoes up; peaches, pears and cherries looking favorable; strawberries in bloom; grapes leaving out and chances favorable for heavy crops.

State Councillor Tinkler, of Canton, will come to Massillon, next Wednesday, to institute a new lodge of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. This branch has a membership of thirty-five, and its formation is due to efforts of Frank Norwood, R. F. Maier and Harry Elsass, the committee appointed by Lincoln Council for that purpose.

Reuben J. Krisher assessor of Massillon precinct has completed the duties of his office, and has returned the following assessments: No. 1, horses, 528; cattle, 928; sheep, 701; hogs, 1,287; pianos and organs 51. Money on deposit subject to draft or order \$97,435. Grand total of all taxable personal property \$168,300, a slight gain over the previous year. Births, 33, deaths 9.

The auditors of the different counties in Ohio through which the Ft. Wayne road passes met in Canton, Wednesday, and appraised that road as follows: main line, \$ 8,000 per mile; second track, \$7,500 per mile; side track, \$3,500 per mile; rolling stock, \$7,500 per mile; tools and appliances, \$430 per mile. This is an increase on the road in the state of \$251,000 over the appraisal of last year.

In securing as its patrons the local agents of the American, the Adams and the United States express companies, the Central Union Telephone Company increases the value of its service to an extent that cannot fail to meet with public appreciation. The number of the United States Company's telephone is 371. As the Adams and the American Companies are joint tenants, they have the same number, 300.

The Massillon Driving Club has leased the driving park east of the city for a year, and the half mile track is now being prepared for racing. A matinee will be given on the afternoon of Memorial Day, and a programme is now being arranged which will include the fastest horses in Massillon. Some excellent races have been given under the auspices of the local driving club, and those planned for May 30th will be as attractive.

A FRENCH BULL FIGHT.

Even a Mild Experience is Too Much for an American.

Spanish political complications have not been sufficiently serious to destroy interest in the spring bull fighting season, and the excitement thus created extends even to this corner of France. I witnessed the first of these contests in Marseilles, and shocking as it seemed to me, it was generally agreed that the sport was tame by contrast with the contests at Nimes, a small town near here, where the ancient Roman arena is still used for this popular pastime. In Marseilles the use of horses is not permitted in bull fighting, and ordinarily the bull is not killed. On the occasion of which I speak it was expected that the contest would be one of skill and strength only, but the crowd became impatient and responding to the clamors for something less tame, the sixth of the poor beasts brought out to be harried was finally dispatched. As an experience it is probably worth while to see an arena contest, but I am happy to say that American taste could by no possibility be brought to the point of caring for the adoption of this sort of sport.

The first gorgeous burst of music and color when the heroes of the arena step forth in their beautiful costumes, while the band plays selections from "Carmen," is soon forgotten when the liberated bull rushes out, and is at once beset by the attacking party. It becomes evident at once, that the animal scarcely sees the men in the ring, and that each mad rush is made at the red leather cloak shaken tauntingly before its eyes. The man behind the cloak slips deftly away from the point of danger, and when the bull finds itself with only an inanimate piece of leather to toss, it looks about in surprise, and then makes for the next aggravating display. If it all ended there it would not be so bad, but these first efforts are only made to anger and harass the bull and are followed by cruelties ending ordinarily in Marseilles by a demonstration of the fighter's ability to strike the fatal blow if he wanted to, but not often really struck. In Spain where the fights are sanguinary in the extreme, I have heard home friends who attempted to be present say that five minutes was all that they could stand, and from a comparatively mild experience I can readily understand how this might be true.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headaches. 5c at all druggists.

FATAL FIRE IN TOLEDO.

Dow & Snell Company's Wholesale Grocery Burned and Blade Newspaper Plant Damaged.

TOLEDO, May 21.—A fire which broke out in the grinding room of the coffee department in the Dow & Snell company's wholesale grocery building, at the corner of Superior and Jefferson streets, raged for six hours before the firemen had it completely under control. The grinding room is located on the fifth floor, and before the firemen had fairly gotten their lines of hose laid, it had spread to the floors below.

The building adjoining the Toledo Blade Publishing company's building, and the newspaper plant had a close call. Ten linotypes, the stereotyping foundry, located on the fifth floor, the editorial rooms, below, including Editor Robinson Locke's private office, containing a large quantity of valuable pictures and books, the counting room and the press room were flooded with water, making it impossible to operate the plant for a week or two.

The Dow-Snell stock of groceries and stack of coffee is a total loss, estimated at \$300,000. Insurance on the stock and fixtures amounts to \$245,000. The building is estimated to be worth \$50,000, with \$40,000 insurance. The Blade newspaper plant and building is damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

The burned building was built by the late D. H. Locke "Nashy."

A short circuited electric current is supposed to have been the cause.

The east wall of the burning Dow-Snell building fell with a terrific crash, carrying Assistant Chief Mayo and Fireman Herman L. Bishop, Kiser Trempinski and ——— Willis with it. Mayo escaped, but the three men are missing and are supposed to be buried under the debris. The men were among the oldest of the department.

Will Be Sentenced For Life.

WARREN, May 21.—Agello Dobello, who murdered the Farando boy at Hubbard in February, was convicted in the first degree with a recommendation for mercy. He will be sentenced for life and cannot be pardoned.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

John Ames Sustains Injuries in a Mysterious Manner.

John Ames, a plasterer, unmarried, and residing in Wooster street, was found lying near the C. L. & W. railway station Friday night at 9:30 o'clock. He was partially unconscious and was totally helpless, his left leg being broken in three places. He was unable to tell how he sustained his injuries, simply saying, "The last thing I remember is when I stepped out of a door." Dr. Hardy was summoned, and the injured man was removed to the Hotel Sailer. The larger bone of the leg was found to be broken in one place, and the smaller in two, the three fractures being between the knee and ankle. Amputation may be necessary.

We don't just see why a woman should like her mirror better than a man, for the man will flatter her, and the mirror will not.

Dressmakers are at their wits' end because their customers all say, "Now what I want is an artistic dress—something different from everybody else's."

Says Fogg, "Parson Jones's sermons give me a great deal more pleasure than they used to." "Indeed?" replied Brown, inquiringly. "Yes," added Fogg; "I don't go to hear them now."

It is good to become rich, but genuine riches are found more in a full soul than in a full purse. It was a wealthy king who pronounced the opinion, "The liberal soul shall be made fat."

There is a good deal in the Arab's prayer: "Oh, God! be kind to the wicked; to the good thou hast already been sufficiently kind in making them good."

The Russian state sceptre is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains, among its ornaments, two hundred and sixty-eight diamonds, three hundred and sixty rubies, and fifteen emeralds.

DRS. K. & K.

The Leading Specialists of America

20 YEARS IN OHIO.

250,000 CURED.

WE CURE EMISSIONS

Nothing can be more demoralizing to young or middle aged men than the presence of these "leaky" loins. They produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling of disgust and a whole train of symptoms. They unfit a man for business, married life and social life. No matter whether caused by evil habits in youth, natural weakness or sexual excesses, our New Method Treatment will positively cure you.

NO CURE—NO PAY

Reader, you need help. Early abuse or later excess may have weakened you. Exposure may have diseased your organs. You need our New Method which will cure you. You run no risk.

250,000 CURED

Young Man—You are pale, feeble and haggard; nervous, irritable and exhausted. You are ailing, morose, and discontented; blotches and pimples, sunken eyes, wrinkled face, stooping form and dejected countenance reveal the blight of your existence.

WE CURE VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be, or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will return you to your normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized, all unnatural drains or losses cease and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE—NO PAY. NO OPERATIONS NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure SYRITIS, GLEET, URITIS, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSS, BLADDER AND KIDNEY DISEASE. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. IF unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

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ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

In Lady Gregory's newly published reminiscences she says of George IV's trip to Ireland in 1821: "The King arrived after a good passage, during which much goose pie and whiskey had been consumed. Word had just come of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena. The story goes that 'Sire, your enemy is dead,' were the words he was greeted with. 'When did she die?' was his response. But the Queen was indeed also dead."

In the course of a speech in support of his "fox-scorp" bill in the Kentucky Legislature Representative Hartfield, of Pike County, said: "I ask for the passage of this bill in the interests of religion and morals. If you pay no bounty for fox scorp you will kill the foxes; if no one will kill them they will kill the chickens, and what you have no chickens you have no preachers, and what you have no preachers you have no religion and no morals."

Speaker Reed recently wished to see a political friend on some very important business and telegraphed him to come to Washington. The friend took the first train, but a washout on the road soon stopped him. Going to a telegraph office he sent this message: "Washout on the line; can't come," to which in due time he received the following reply from the Maine statesman: "Buy a new shirt and come anyway."

"The statement that Gen. Hampton lost a leg in the war reminds us of a little story," says the Montgomery Advertiser. "In the days before the war there was a hotel on top of Stone Mountain, in Georgia, and the water for use of the guests was raised by a force-pump from below. A Northern traveler who knew something of the use of hydraulic rams accosted the landlord with: 'This is fine water, landlord; is it raised by a ram?' 'Ram, hem!' snorted the landlord, 'It's a damned big mule! And that's the way Wade Hampton lost a leg.'"

Dr. Zakharin, the late Czar's favorite physician, who recently died, started life as a humble butcher's boy. Turning his attention to medicine, he soon attracted the notice of his sovereign, and becoming the best-known doctor in Russia before middle age had secured a handsome competency. He was somewhat of a character, and his feats of eccentricity added to his fame. With so much patronage at his command he always insisted upon being obeyed. When the state of the late Emperor became alarming the Governor of Moscow received a message from St. Petersburg ordering him to send Prof. Zakharin without delay. The Governor despatched his aide-de-camp to the doctor. "In two hours," said the officer, "the express train will start."

"The express! What do you mean?" exclaimed the Professor. "The Emperor is ill, and you talk to me about a train leaving in two hours! Go to the railway manager and command him to get a special train ready for me in twenty minutes!" At the end of that time the train was speeding out of the depot with the doctor aboard.

ANY OLD THING.

A grain elevator—Whiskey.

Pride is the drop curtain that conceals poverty's sting.

If night air is injurious, how do you account for the longevity of the owl?

As we often hear of flying bricks, we ought not to be astonished at hearing a chimney-flue.

Hope never hurts any one; it never interferes with duty; it gives courage and clears the judgment.

A woman's heart is a small affair, but it has upset the biggest men that ever adorned this world.

The first theatre in the United States was in Williamsburg, Va., in the year 1752.

When a sociable man has a minute to spare he goes and bothers some man who is busy.

An old bachelor says he never married because marriage is a lottery, and lotteries are illegal.

An artificial florist lately described himself as "head gardener to the ladies."

It is folly to say, "One may be just as pious on one day as another, in one place or posture, as another;" angels may, man cannot.

The origin of the phrase "to give the cold shoulder" is said to have been due to the custom in France of serving a cold shoulder instead of a hot roast joint to guests whose visits had lasted too long.

"About how far is it, sir, to Squire Bigman's?" asked a gentleman of a dubious-looking individual. "Let's see. It's about three blocks and two saloons from here. Not much of a walk, if you don't stop often." His information was based on his knowledge.

While the War Lasts.

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders."

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed."

"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me."

"Eminent doctors, skilled nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before."

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them."

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness."

"The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds."

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 3 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

An eight roomed, two story brick building, occupied as a saloon. Would be good location for a boarding house. Located near Reed & Co's. Glass Works. Address: N. Schneider 127 & 129 Canal Street, Massillon.

BICYCLE—A lady's Bicycle good as new. Call at this office or 115 Jarvis Ave.

BICYCLES—A lady's Cleveland as good as new; also a boy's Hartford Bicycle, cheap for cash. Call at 83 North Mill St.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and district water, located at West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. F. Gelts, 260 State street, or S. Burd.

FIVE roomed house and lot. Barn, and city and district water right. Inquire of Swarth at Brown's Lumber Yard.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, inferior class order for sale cheap. Apply to G. B. Oertel, Chester and South East streets.

LOTS—I have for sale 25 one acre lots on Erie Avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 122-130. S. Burd.